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of phosphate of magnesia in the bones of all animals.

13. They discovered a quantity of uncombined phosphorus in the melts of fishes. They shewed, likewise, an analogy between the pollen of the antheræ of some flowers, and the seminal fluid of animals.

14. They detected in the common onion the presence of a considerable quantity of saccharine matter, and showed by experiment that this saccharine matter was converted into manna by a spontaneous change.

15. They ascertained the properties of animal mucus, and showed that it differed from all other animal substances. *Phillips' Monthly Magazine.*

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DAVID HARTLEY, ESQ.

At Belvedere, in Somersetshire, aged 83, died David Hartley, esq. A. M. Senior Fellow of Merton College in Oxford, and Father of the University. The latter part of Mr. Hartley's life had been devoted to a literary retirement; and about five years ago, that infirmity which is the common and inevitable attendant on extreme old age, had drawn him into close seclusion. The character of Mr. Hartley was marked by distinction both in public and private life. On the death of his father, the celebrated Metaphysician, he relinquished the views of a profession, and passing into the senate, became the laborious servant of the public. During many parliaments he signalized himself as the ardent and indefatigable advocate of the rights of his countrymen, and the universal liberties of mankind. During the fatal struggle with the Colonies, he fought under the banners of Lord Rockingham, and by the side of Sir George Savile. At the close of that ever memorable conflict, it was his peculiar felicity

to be selected by the Crown, to negotiate with Dr. Franklin the terms of the recognition of that independence, which he had so strenuously maintained in the house of Commons; and as Minister Plenipotentiary he signed at Paris, in the year 1783, the definitive Treaty with the United States of America. As a public speaker, Mr. Hartley was always animated, always powerful; his elocution was correct and fluent; his action masculine and graceful; and in one feature he was peculiarly distinguished above all others—the brilliant melody of his tones. As a Legislator, it will be recorded to his imperishable fame, that he was the first mover for the abolition of the African Slave Trade, “as a violation of the Laws of God, and the Rights of Man.” The result of his deep philosophical researches, particularly in the branches of chemistry and mechanics, were productive of some signal advantages to society; the chief of which was, his invention for securing buildings from fire. In private life, Mr. Hartley was truly amiable: his deportment was dignified and unostentatious; his manners had received that high polish which is acquired only by habitual intercourse with the great and good of each sex in the respectable circles of society: his private charities were secret and systematic; and that benevolence which glowed in the complexion of his whole character, was the certain offspring of those studies into which he had been initiated by the precepts and the example of his amiable and illustrious father.

*Phillips' Monthly Magazine.*

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WILLIAM WOOD, ESQ.

On the 17th of December, at March Hall, near Shrewsbury, died W. Wood, Esq. He must be long remembered as a man of great acquired talents, and most astonishing

memory. To the strong features of his mind, reading had given a marked and manly character; and the intercourse with the best of company, an elegant polish. He was closely intimate with that benevolent man, and elegant scholar, Mr. Roscoe, of Liverpool, whom, of course, as he knew him, he held in the warmest veneration. He was Aid-de-Camp to Sir John Clavering in India, and an important witness in the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq.; a close friend to Charles Fox, and well acquainted with both the Burkes. He has left many MSS. relating to those times and affairs, which in his last hours he requested a literary friend to take, arrange, and correct, but who declined the task

from diffidence. He was something of a poet, but less of that than any thing. His mind indeed was not of a tone for poetry; it was too strongly strung. Nothing less than a hurricane could have awakened its chords; it might have rung to the hurricane of December, though the breeze of May would have passed through it in silence. In a word, he seems to have resembled some land we hear of in Lancashire, whose inheritor found it without a blade of verdure, but by cultivation brought it to produce every herb and tree for ornament and use. He died much reduced in strength, and white with years, but with all his wonderful mind complete and unimpaired. *Examiner.*

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#### DETACHED ANECDOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

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KNOWLEDGE IS SAFETY, AS WELL AS POWER.

**MR. BAKEWELL**, in his late lectures at Leeds, stated the following circumstance, which strongly evinces the benefits that arise from educating the working classes: that in the coal districts of Northumberland and Durham, accidents are constantly taking place from explosions in the mines; so that not less than 600 persons have been destroyed, in the last two years; but in one of the mines, which was frequently subject to explosions, not an accident of any consequence had taken place for the last twelve years; the proprietors, besides other precautions, having for a considerable time past educated the children of the miners at their own expense, and given them proper information respecting the nature of the dangers to be avoided. *Phillips' Monthly Magazine.*

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN POETICAL AND RATIONAL IDEAS OF MAY.

If heat and cold depended solely on the rays of the Sun, our seasons would be uniformly the same. Various causes contribute to make in this country, not only seasons to have no resemblance one year, to what they had the last, but to give us frequently in one day all the seasons of the year. Hence, our poets are peculiarly unfortunate. They paint the beauties of the spring as they are described by the Sicilian bard, whilst we are shivering over a coal fire, or enclosing ourselves in a double security of flannel and leather, to guard us from the eastern blast. Little does it enter into their imagination, that their odes on the first of May have frequently to encounter a terrible storm of sleet and snow from the plains of Siberia; and that their shepherds and shepherdesses (a delightful set at all times in Eng-